

Norwich Bulletin

and Gossip

125 YEARS OLD

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CIRCULATION

WEEK ENDING NOV. 19th, 1921

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THANKSGIVING FOR OTHERS.

In anticipation of the usual happy Thanksgiving with its sumptuous turkey dinner and all the fixings, it is well to remember that there are those who are not likely to have a turkey dinner. There are those who will have little or nothing outside of the ordinary meal unless some kind hand assists in its provision, that there are those organizations which stand ready to serve such families and are going to do so to the extent which the funds which they have for such purposes will permit.

There are those who will make their gifts to the deserving direct and there are those who will do it through these organizations, the United Workers, through the family welfare department and the Salvation Army.

How general the contributions usually are is indicated by the part which is played by the school children in making up the small individual contributions, sufficient vegetables, fruit, sugar and lilies to fill a number of barrels which are apporportioned to those who are deserving by what was formerly the City Mission of the United Workers. Through such an avenue there is an opportunity for reaching those who otherwise would have a scant Thanksgiving dinner, and while the school children are sure to meet the requirements for vegetables and the like as is their custom the opportunity for the citizens, in general to see that this department of the United Workers is provided with adequate funds for including along with the other supplies the necessary meat ought not to be overlooked.

And it is to be remembered that the Salvation Army, always anxious to do good, is likewise eager to assist others among the needy and the kettles for the poor deserve liberal attention.

In connection with the many reasons for giving thanks there should not be overlooked the opportunities which are afforded for making it possible for others to do likewise and participate in the festivities of the day.

MUST READJUST.

In connection with the proposals for the stopping of naval construction there are those who are inclined to let the position of the concerns which build warships overshadow the position of the people who want to see a limitation of armaments and that of the taxpayer who is desirous of a reduction of his expenditures.

The cry is heard, What are we going to do with the shipyards, public and private, and the many who are employed therein? The question is a legitimate one of course even though it can hardly be expected that we must continue to go on building and scrapping warships just to take care of the shipyards.

It is only fair to premise, in consideration of the question, that the shipyards that have been placing such great reliance upon the building of warships turn their attention to the construction of other vessels or else undergo a readjustment the same as any industry has been forced to do because of changing conditions. The shipyards will be hit but so will there be industries which have been built to produce armament. The producers of steel and armor cannot fail to be concerned over their investments but the heads of the two leading steel companies have declared that they would make the best of such a situation, and on of them, Charles M. Schwab, has declared that he would "gladly see the war-making machinery of the Bethlehem Steel corporation sink to the bottom of the sea" if there could be universal disarmament and permanent peace.

Because there has been no understanding among nations for the purpose of keeping down armament, restrictions on construction have been thrown to the winds. The industries which are now devoted to the production of ships of war or armament have gotten the benefit thereof, the same as did a great number of plants during the war emergency, but there seems to be no good reason why they could not be converted to other uses in one instance as well as the other. The shipyards might not welcome the change as much as the steel companies but warships are not the only kinds of vessels in which the country is interested.

GERMANY'S DEBTS.

Once again the question of Germany's ability to pay is brought to the front by the assertion of the German minister of finance to the effect that it cannot pay the reparations due in January and February and that insistence upon it will result in a declaration of bankruptcy.

If such an assertion is looked upon in certain quarters as a bluff, Germany has of course no one to blame but itself. There are those who have put all the obstacles possible in the way of meeting the terms of the peace treaty and it has been insisted, before, even though Germany has produced the money, that it could not pay. The reparations commission has been wrestling with the situation and should have something interesting to say when it makes its report. It has been intimated that if the two payments due early in the year are met that there might be a willingness to give Germany more time provided it could be shown that it was really required.

The feeling prevails in certain circles at least that Germany can pay her debts if she will. That is the attitude taken by M. Doumer, French minister of finance, who attributes the present situation in Germany to the fact that wealthy Germans living in other countries

were not anxious to help the German government, while others, including Premier Briand, has maintained that the German government had conspicuously neglected to pay taxes and had resorted to the issue of paper marks to make up for deficiencies in revenue.

The idea of bankruptcy can hardly be applied to Germany, but it will remain to be seen what efforts will be put forth in an endeavor to avoid such a situation.

LEGISLATURE NEVER HEARD OF IT

Concerning the recent acts of the state board of control in failing to act favorably upon the petition for appropriation for the pollution commission, the petition concerning the purchase of a farm for the Norwich state hospital and the petition for expense money in connection with administering the income for the state fund for needy education, the Hartford Courant Saturday.

In justifying the position of Commissioner Russell declares that exactly the same legal barriers exist in each of the cases and that "in the case of the Norwich institution, the legislature authorized the purchase of the farm but left no money for it."

If such had been the case the Norwich state hospital petition and that of the pollution commission would have been similar. As a matter of fact that farm proposition was never presented to the general assembly. It was a matter that developed since adjournment was presented to the recent quarterly meeting of the hospital trustees and by their referral to the state board of control. Additional funds for the purchase of the farm were not sought. It was desired to buy the farm out of the maintenance account, which could be done without endangering it, and use the farm for housing certain patients, giving employment to those who work and producing a greater volume of the food-stuffs required by the institution.

In the case of the pollution commission the legislature had refused or failed to make an appropriation quite the same as it did regarding the school grants. When the board of control believes that it should not go contrary to the legislature it can be appreciated that it is doing its duty. It is expected to be a careful watchdog on certain state expenditures, but in the case of the Norwich hospital it was not a case of doing something the legislature refused or neglected to do, but of authorizing the hospital trustees to use funds which they have, and which are available, without impairing the maintenance account, for increasing the farm land that a better utilization of the fund for maintaining the hospital might be accomplished.

DISREGARDING DANGER SPOTS.

The horrible accident at Chicago where a funeral limousine was struck and demolished by a fast train at a grade crossing, causing the deaths of seven persons is attributed to a car which prevented the auto driver from seeing the train. Such instances, together with those of daily occurrence where autos negotiate railroad crossings as grade without reduction of speed, raise the question not only as to when will these danger spots be eliminated but when will the potential danger of a grade crossing be respected.

Such cases as those at Chicago plainly indicate that certain measures of protection ought to be provided for the users of the highway. Elimination is bound to be an expensive and long drawn out process. It is to be hoped that the day will come when the work of elimination can be resumed and some of the worst removed, but until that time arrives there ought to be provision made for warning the highway user, not solely that there is a track and that the locomotive is a monster that is well nigh merciless, but that the train is coming. Gates, flags and signals can do much in the way of warning people, providing there is a disposition to heed such active warnings.

But in view of the existing knowledge that it is useless to try to dispute the way with the iron horse, that death is liable to be the stake in racing to a crossing with a train, that life is worth more than the few minutes or seconds that would be required to show the respect that should reasonably be expected for points of danger there is a grave responsibility to self and others that rests upon the driver of an automobile when a railroad crossing is approached. Whatever restricts the vision or shuts off the view of the track and the train that may possibly be coming makes the obligation of the driver all the greater.

Too large is the toll exacted at grade crossings, but with the employment of signals, or the exercise of proper care there can be a material cutting down in the number of fatalities.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Yale had a wonderful season at football but it lost its most coveted game.

There will be a thorough breaking up of turkey this week. Envious eyes are out even for the wings.

These are days when the Christmas shopper is not bothered by the hustling crowds of the holiday week.

The man on the corner says: Summer days at the opening of winter are conducive of that tired feeling.

America's programme has considerable to say about scrapping but it's the kind that doesn't involve bloodshed.

Those who are opposing any further increase in the number of holidays will not object to the addition of a naval holiday.

There were no marines on Clerk Ingham's mail car, but as it turned out he was able to handle the notorious Roy Gardner alone.

The Chicago Opera company may be the first to be heard 1,500 miles away, but Secretary Hughes' speech was heard around the world.

As long as taxes are headed downward, as indicated by the tax revision bill, it will not be necessary for a conference on tax limitation.

Members of the life and mantle trust have pleaded guilty to the indictment of violating the Sherman anti-trust law. How many will be shelled?

There are those who haven't forgotten sending the Christmas boxes to Europe, and there are those who haven't forgotten the joy they brought.

It is now up to Bridgeport to prove that a five-cent fare will pay and thereby open the way for its extension to the rest of the state. But will Bridgeport respond?

The Red Cross doesn't believe in war, but the local chapter is loath to make war on the unhealthy conditions among Norwich children if the funds to do it are only provided.

WOMAN IN LIFE AND IN THE KITCHEN

SUGGESTIONS FOR THE HOUSEWIFE

Stuffed heart should be served with bread crumbs and sprinkled with buttered crumbs and salt and pepper. Before adding thickening to oxtail soup allow it to cool and remove fat which collects on top.

Sponge cake is excellent flavored with one-third cupful of orange juice and the grated rind of an orange. Canned pears are excellent sprinkled with grated cheese and served on lettuce with mayonnaise.

Spread a few leaves of mint under the upper crust of a lamb or mutton pie. These give it a delicious flavor.

Calves hearts may be stuffed with bread crumbs and sprinkled with buttered crumbs and salt and pepper.

Spice buns are good. To plain bread dough add brown sugar, spices, butter and grated orange and lemon rind.

Bread for fancily shaped sandwiches should be sliced across the long way. This gives more uniform slices.

When making mustard vinegar use black mustard seed; boil in vinegar until it is strong as desired, then strain and bottle.

In serving ice cream from a box, with a knife divide the mass and bottom of box. Then slice cream and serve as from a mold.

If going on a long automobile trip prepare dinner and put in a one-compartment fireless cooker. It will be fully cooked when you reach your destination.

For yellow sauce beat one cup milk, pour into two egg yolks beaten with one-quarter cup sugar; cook in double boiler until thick; cool and add half-teaspoon lemon extract.

To one pint of bread sponge add half-cupful of coffee, two tablespoonfuls of brown sugar, one cupful of raisins, one egg and half cupful of chopped nuts. Bake in a moderate oven.

KITCHEN KINKS

Whoever has tried to hold a bag open with one hand while filling it with pudding batter, fruit juices, etc., knows how troublesome it is. Usually one has to have some one hold out the top of the bag or almost paralyze the thumb and fingers of the left hand in trying to fill the bag, and getting as much pudding outside as inside of it.

One resourceful little woman in such a dilemma had an inspiration. She noticed two cup hooks on the wall, about eighteen inches above the cooking table. She took a piece of cord, pinned it to two sides of the top of the bag, hung it over these hooks, took hold of the other side with her thumb and fingers and had no more trouble. It worked as well as another pair of hands. Some might prefer to pin the top of the bag over an embroidery hoop or a wire hoop made for the purpose, but this way answers all needs.

USEFUL CIGAR ASH

Stains may be removed from polished oak very easily. Sometimes we find to our dismay, "Ink blots" on our table or buffet top, made from water or some other moisture. Save cigar ashes until you have what you know will be sufficient, when moist to cover the stain. After the dust has been beaten out scatter an equal mixture of cornmeal and salt over the carpet. Then sweep it off.

HEALTH AND BEAUTY

Sprinkle a handful of cornmeal on the bristles of the brush and run the comb back and forth through the brush till both are clean. This treatment will make the bristles white and save the back of the brush from injury by water.

During the first two or three months of baby's life the temperature of the room should not be kept below 65 degrees F. After three months the temperature may go as low as 60 degrees F. After the first year it may be 50 degrees or even 45 degrees F.

If you are a hard worker, or if your work is a mental or a physical strain you must rest.

It does not matter so much how long the periods of rest are, though of course you must have at least eight and, if possible nine hours sleep at night. Even ten minutes' rest in the afternoon will help you.

Don't be afraid of showing emotions on the face. It's good for the face and it's good for the person. The repressed woman is not so attractive. And if you want to exercise the face still more, cover it with cold cream to act as a lubricant and rub it with the palm of the hands until the skin glows from the friction.

COLOR IN DECORATIONS

Nature herself is the guide to successful color schemes. A bluish, bird or flower will show countless happy combinations. How frightened one was of blue and green together until love-in-a-mist showed how nature loved the blue of the sky and the green of the leaves, or of red and purple until we remembered the fuchsia. Other color notes may be gleaned from oriental rugs, Chinese vases, old tiles and embroidery. A toy bird suggested the scheme for one room, and the original room. The French gray of its body was seen in the walls and painted furniture, the cobalt blue of its wings in the door curtains, rug and the upholstery of the couch, the dusty, light blue of its throat in the cushions and cushions. The picture and mirror frames were black and a primrose green combining all these hues with green formed a glowing window.

ONE'S OWN WEEK

A busy mother with several children keeps abreast of her velvet with giving each child a week in turn. Outside of routine work, one week everything is done for John—mending, making and even some little things he wants in his room. Next week is Edith's. The next father's and so on. During his particular week each one tries to be very helpful, so as to get more things done for him. The plan works well in many ways.

WARNED DOORS

Doors and drawers often swell in the damp weather, making it impossible to open them. Light a large lamp and leave it in front of the swollen article for about an hour, and at the end of that time he wood will have shrunk so that the drawer or door will open easily.

DICTATES OF FASHION

Pinafore collars and cuffs made of cross bar tea toweling are worn with navy jersey dresses.

Brown suits trimmed with black fur and various combinations of black and brown are finding favor.

Caracul in black as well as taupe is one of the most popular furs.

A bracelet made of a fine gold or platinum chain, which dangles pendants in the shape of "lucky pieces" or charms has been universally adopted by the younger set.

Small hats of black duvetyne have trimmings around their upturned brims

of coral chenille, in the shape of starfish.

Beil-shaped fur collars which come well up over the chin are worn on the coat suits.

The tam-o'-shanter with tapestry tassels is one of the latest fads for sports wear.

Fancy feather combs are the latest Paris fad which conforms to the marked Spanish trend now prevailing.

Knitted underwear is gaining favor. Frocks of jersey silk in plain and contrasting colors are being worn.

No toilet is complete without a piece of costume jewelry, either a necklace pendant earrings, or a metallic belt.

SLEEVES ASSUME IMPORTANCE

While the merry was in vogue for and against long skirts, and straight or full ones, sleeves are being left to their own devices and startling us with the originality of their design and distinctly unconventional paths they follow.

From the ingenuity of being completely covered, sleeves have now almost first place in our interest today and have assumed sufficient importance to make us regard our present wardrobe with concern.

Among the many intricate details that are the proud boast of today may be mentioned strappings and buttons buttons enough to satisfy even a coster's hunger, and straps enough to bring vague memories of the sleeves of King James, King Charles and Charlemagne, and all the rest of them.

Including Jack of Spades, and his majestic king. There are sleeves borrowed from treader coats, and sleeves that recall picturesque hussar uniforms to say nothing of those of the angel of gravity, which nowadays one refers to as a nun's sleeves. Another feature which has considerable merit is that sleeves may be made from two kinds of materials; the woman who is struggling with the make-over problem will be overjoyed to hear this and to know that she may add four inches or so of straight band down her arm, or make the upper part of her sleeve one color, and the lower part another.

Steel nailheads and embroidery and such devices come in handy for the union of these contrasting fabrics, and all manner of embroidery is employed. The idea of using straw as a connecting link either over the fabric or over the arm is not without charm.

FLOWERS ARE BRILLIANT

Unusually rich and beautiful are the flowers which are being shown for corsage bouquets for use with ball gowns, etc. The flowers represent characteristics of the rich gown upon which they will appear, and are in deep rich color tones combined with silver and gold and with feathers. Fruits, like bunches of grapes, in metal, are also used. A beautiful specimen is of the ever popular orchids with American Beauty rosebuds and silver stars. Orchid feathers are introduced in straight strands in the flowers and combined with the foliage.

CLEANING HINTS

To wash matting wipe with a cloth wrung out in salt and water. This prevents it turning yellow.

To remove soot from carpets sprinkle well with salt, then sweep.

A small soft paint brush is just the thing for cleaning an electric toaster.

After the dust has been beaten out scatter an equal mixture of cornmeal and salt over the carpet. Then sweep it off.

Wood ashes are excellent for the cleaning of bottles. If a bottle is particularly dirty cut a potato very finely, put in the bottle with a little warm water and then shake it rapidly.

Damp newspapers are a wonderful help in cleaning carpets. They should be torn into small pieces, moistened with water and then scattered over the carpet. After the newspaper has been finished it will be found that the damp paper has eliminated much of the dust.

HAND BAGS

Bags are being made in all kinds of fantastic shapes, to say nothing of materials and general decoration. One design, common with covered with feathers so as to serve the purpose of a fan as well as a bag, is a new idea the feathers being shown in all colors so that they may match the shade of gown. If one wishes, with which the bag is to be carried, bags in broad silk with enamel wood tops the handle formed by a large wooden ring are charmingly novel, a d cream wooden frame, enameled in orange in plaited silk to match.

"Pochettes," which are long, flat bags resembling a purse, are to be had in velvet and crocodile calf, with fronts of white enamel, and fastened with a cameo. For evening wear the "pochettes" are shown in silk tapestry in many color combinations, blue and gold being especially favored.

A large envelope-shaped handbag in black enameled hide, fastening being done by a turn of the wrist, is being shown. Two engraved members met again within the hour for the doorkeeper and some gentlemen present would have renewed the combat.

Order was at length restored and business was started, but from the excitement of the scene which the members had just witnessed it was found impossible to conduct any business and a motion for an adjournment was made and carried.

On the following day Mr. Davis, a representative from Kentucky, proposed the resolution "That Roger Griswold and the resolution of the Rogers Griswold and Matthew Lyon members of this house, for violent and disorderly behavior committed in the house, be expelled therefrom."

This resolution failed to carry, as it was voted that the house was not in session when the Speaker took the motion was defeated by a vote of twenty-three to twenty-one. Lyon was later made to feel the weight of federalist displeasure, but while this was the first, it was not the last of the kind by which congress was disgraced.

Matthew Lyon had served during the Revolutionary war as a lieutenant in a company of "Green Mountain Boys." He founded the town of Fairhaven, Vt., in 1782, and was the representative of that district when the brawl referred to above occurred. In October of the same year of his altercation with Griswold he was indicted in his state for writing and publishing a letter calculated to stir up sedition and to bring the president and the government into contempt. He was convicted, confined for four months in the Vermont jail and fined \$1,000, which was paid by his friends, who re-elected him to congress while he was in prison.

Roger Griswold was a Connecticut lawyer of ability, and the fifth governor of that state in 1811. A few days before Adams retired as president he offered Griswold the position of secretary of state, which he declined, and was one time seriously considered for the presidency.

(Tomorrow—Clay and Randolph's Bloodless Duel)

In southern India there are many of the famous little trotting ponies, a breed unsurpassed for swiftness, but quite small. Some of these animals, even when full grown, are no bigger than a large dog.

With no real authority to make arrests, London's women police force costs that city \$150,000 a year.

A large proportion of the hospitals among many of the schools and relief organizations in France are operated by women.

New women students this year at

Asthma

Why suffer? Dr. Kianman's Asthma Remedy gives instant relief. 25 years of success. 75¢ at all druggists. A new substitute. (Cial Treatment) mailed Free. Write to Dr. F. G. Kianman, Box 100, Augusta, Maine.

the Charing Cross Hospital Medical School in London slightly outnumber the men.

WILL STAY FRESH.

Sandwiches can be made several hours before using them and will keep perfectly fresh if placed in an earthenware receptacle and covered and the vessel left in a pan of cold water.

TO CLEAN TRIMMING.

Quills and wings that are soiled can be beautifully cleaned if put in a box filled with corn meal and the box gently shaken. Then brush off the meal with a soft brush.

RECIPES.

Chicken Meat Roll.—Make rich biscuit dough and roll it out about one-third of an inch thick and spread with the following mixture: One cup of finely chopped cold chicken meat, one teaspoonful of finely minced parsley, a few grains of salt, pepper and paprika and one-half cup of rich cream sauce. Roll up and bake in a quick oven. Serve with cream sauce.

Breaded Veal Cutlets.—Cook slowly a slice of veal from the leg cut one-half inch thick, in boiling slightly salted water to cover; add four slices each of carrot and onion one-fourth teaspoon of peppercorns, a tiny bit of bay leaf and two sprigs of parsley. Cover and let cook slowly until veal is tender; drain and reserve the water; there should be one cup. Cut the meat in pieces for serving, dip in flour, egg and one cracker or bread crumbs, arrange three cutlets (at a time), in a croquette basket and fry a golden brown in deep hot fat; drain on brown paper, arrange them on a hot serving platter, and pour around brown sauce. Garnish with sprigs of parsley. The water drained from the meat should be used for the sauce. The cutlets may be sautéed in tried-out salt pork fat; when browned on one side with a griddle-cake spade turn and brown the other side.

ODD INCIDENTS IN AMERICAN HISTORY

FIRST SERIOUS CLASH IN CONGRESS

Congress has been the scene of many clashes since its organization, but they have been usually of a harmless "mouth battle" character, and rarely have those taking part come to blows. The first instance of this character was in January, 1793, during the first year of John Adams' administration. The partisan spirit had become so strong by the time of his inauguration in office that, according to Jefferson, political opponents could no longer "separate the business of the state from that of society."

He further stated that "men who have been intimate all their lives now cross the aisle in salt and water, and turn their heads another way lest they should be obliged to touch their hats."

One day in the house of representatives, then assembled in Philadelphia, when Lyon was contending that the Connecticut members did not represent the will of their constituents on a certain measure and said that, if he was to go into the state with a printing press for a few months, he would turn out the whole delegation.

"If you went into Connecticut," said Roger Griswold, a member from that state, "would you wear your wooden sword?" This was a reference to the fact that while in the army Lyon had been cashiered.

To this, and the loud laugh from the federalists, Lyon replied: "I know them well, for I have had to fight them whenever they came into my district."

"Did you fight them with your wooden sword?" sneered Griswold. This was too much for the Irish temper of Lyon and he spat in Griswold's face. They at once grappled with one another and the men were separated with difficulty and the house was called to order.

The affair was referred to a committee that reported in favor of expelling Lyon. The gentleman from Vermont apologized and the vote for expulsion stood fifty-two to forty-four—less than the necessary two-thirds. Instead of letting the matter rest, however, the newspapers took up the subject and bitterly lampooned both men in prose and verse. Lyon was designated as the "King of Beasts" and Griswold was the "Knight of the Rhumful Countenance."

Griswold resolved upon revenge, and one day assaulted Lyon while he was sitting in his chair, beating him over the head with a heavy walking-stick. Lyon ran to the fireplace and seized the tongs, but was soon disarmed. The two men grappled and were drawn apart. Lyon grasped a stick and with it struck Griswold on the head, when again the two were separated.

The Speaker was now called upon to desire the members to take their seats and form the house, but while this was being done the two enraged members met again within the hour for the doorkeeper and some gentlemen present would have renewed the combat.

Order was at length restored and business was started, but from the excitement of the scene which the members had just witnessed it was found impossible to conduct any business and a motion for an adjournment was made and carried.

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PUT PERSONALITY INTO HER PRESENT THIS CHRISTMAS